

(12) Lance Corporal Jorge A. Morin, 21, an assaultman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of McAllen, Texas.

(13) Corporal Adam C. Neely, 22, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Winthrop, Washington.

(14) Staff Sergeant William B. Nelson, 30, a satellite communications specialist with Marine Air Control Group 38, of Richmond, Virginia.

(15) Private First Class Kenneth O. Paddio, 23, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Houston, Texas.

(16) Private First Class George P. Santos, 19, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Long Beach, California.

(17) Private First Class Keoki P. Santos, 24, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Grand Ronde, Oregon.

(18) Corporal Can Soler, 21, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Palm City, Florida.

(19) Private Adam L. Tatro, 19, a rifleman assigned to 3d Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, of Kermit, Texas: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) has learned with profound sorrow of the deaths of 19 members of the United States Marine Corps in the crash of an MV-22 Osprey aircraft on April 8, 2000, during a training mission in Marana, Arizona, and extends condolences to the families of these 19 members of the United States Marine Corps;

(2) acknowledges that these 19 members of the United States Marine Corps embody the credo of the United States Marine Corps, "Semper Fidelis";

(3) expresses its profound gratitude to these 19 members of the United States Marine Corps for the dedicated and honorable service they rendered to the United States and the United States Marine Corps; and

(4) recognizes with appreciation and respect the loyalty and sacrifice these families have demonstrated in support of the United States Marine Corps.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps and to the families of each member of the United States Marine Corps who was killed in the accident referred to in the first section of this resolution.

#### REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NOS. 106-25 THROUGH 106-31

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on May 23, 2000, by the President of the United States: Investment Treaty with Bahrain (Treaty Document No. 106-25); Investment Treaty with Bolivia (Treaty Document No. 106-26); Investment Treaty with Honduras (Treaty Document No. 106-27); Investment Treaty with El Salvador (Treaty Document No. 106-28); Investment Treaty with Croatia (Treaty Document No. 106-29); Investment Treaty with Jordan (Treaty Document No. 106-30); Investment

Treaty with Mozambique (Treaty Document No. 106-31).

Further, I ask unanimous consent that the treaties be considered as having been read for the first time, that they be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed, and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The messages of the President are as follows:

#### *To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view of receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Bahrain Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex, signed at Washington on September 29, 1999. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Bahrain is the third such treaty between the United States and a Middle Eastern country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Bahrain in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

#### *To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal

Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Santiago, Chile, on April 17, 1998, during the Second Presidential Summit of the Americas. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Bolivia is the sixth such treaty between the United States and a Central or South American country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Bolivia in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

#### *To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Honduras Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Denver on July 1, 1995. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Honduras is the fourth such Treaty with a Central or South American country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Honduras in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty,

is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty, with Annex and Protocol, at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of El Salvador Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at San Salvador on March 10, 1999. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with El Salvador is the seventh such treaty with a Central or South American country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist El Salvador in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thereby strengthening the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible,

and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Croatia Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Zagreb on July 13, 1996. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with Croatia was the fourth such treaty between the United States and a Southeastern European country. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Croatia in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Amman on July 2, 1997. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Jordan was the second such treaty between the United States and a country in the Middle East. The Treaty

will protect U.S. investment and assist Jordan in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Mozambique Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Washington on December 1, 1998. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Mozambique is the first such treaty between the United States and a country in Southern Africa. The Treaty will protect U.S. investment and assist Mozambique in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to customary international law standards for expropriation. The Treaty includes detailed provisions regarding the computation and payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from specified

performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2000.

#### FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 311, submitted earlier by Senator BOND and Senator KERRY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 311) to express the sense of the Senate regarding Federal procurement opportunities for women-owned small businesses.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Senate Resolution I introduce today which calls attention to the Federal Government's failure to meet the statutory goal to award 5 percent of Federal contract dollars to women-owned small businesses. I am very pleased that members of the Senate Committee on Small Business have cosponsored this Resolution, including the committee's ranking member, Senator KERRY, Senator BURNS, Senator SNOWE, Senator LANDRIEU, Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator EDWARDS and Senator ABRAHAM, who authored last year's initiative in the committee to help women reach the 5-percent goal. In addition, Senators BINGAMAN and MURRAY have joined us as cosponsors of the resolution.

This is Small Business Week 2000. It is very appropriate that we recognize the important roles played of women-owned small businesses in our Nation's economy and communities. The number of small businesses owned and controlled by women is expanding at a very rapid rate, and today, they total 38 percent of all businesses in the United States. Importantly, their numbers are expanding at such a pace that it is anticipated women-owned small businesses will make up over 50 percent of all businesses by 2010. That is an astounding statistic.

In 1994, Congress recognized the important role women-owned small businesses play in our economy. During the consideration of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act, FASA, the Senate approved a provision directing that 5 percent of all Federal procurement

dollars be awarded each year to women-owned small businesses. The goal includes 5 percent of prime contract dollars and 5 percent of sub-contract dollars and was included in the final FASA Conference Report and enacted into law.

The Federal departments and agencies have failed to meet the 5 percent goal since it was enacted by Congress in 1994. After Senator ABRAHAM chaired a committee field hearing in Michigan on the state of women business owners, he offered an amendment addressing the failure of the Federal departments and agencies to meet the 5 percent goal during the Committee on Small Business markup of the "Women's Business Centers Sustainability Act of 1999," S. 791. The amendment was adopted unanimously by the Committee and enacted into law, Public Law 106-165. It directed the General Accounting Office to undertake an audit of the Federal procurement system and its impact on women-owned small businesses, which is underway at this time.

The statistics for Federal procurement for FY 1999 have been released. Again, the 5 percent goal for women-owned small businesses was not met—and again the Federal departments and agencies fell over 50 percent short of the goal—reaching only 2.4 percent. The failure of the Administration to meet this goal, which is designed to produce opportunities for start-up and growing small, women-owned businesses, is disturbing. Over 5 years have passed since the enactment of FASA, and the Federal Government continues to respond by taking baby steps toward meeting this Congressionally-mandated goal.

The resolution before the Senate today urges the President to adopt an administration policy in support of the 5-percent goal. Further, the resolution urges the President to go to the heart of the problem—to those Federal departments and agencies that are not carrying their share of the burden in meeting the goal. Specifically, the resolution asks the President to hold the head of each department and agency accountable for meeting the 5-percent goal.

Is it asking too much to require cabinet secretaries and agency heads to work harder to comply with a statutory goal? Of course not. It's all a matter of priorities. And I think supporting women-owned business should and must be a priority for each and every cabinet secretary and agency head. In other words, we are demanding performance not promises.

Were it not for the growth of the small business community over the past decade, our economy would not be its booming self. Women-owned small businesses have contributed significantly to our economic strength and stability. We need to help stimulate this growth to strengthen further the

foundation of our business success. The 5 percent Federal procurement goal is a significant component to help women-owned business to start-up and flourish.

We should not lose sight of the fact that our laws are not keeping up with the new realities of business, particularly for women-owned businesses, who are heating up the economy. We need to be ever vigilant and remain alert to changes in the business climate so that laws and government policies are relevant and helpful. We in Congress should be prepared to jettison antiquated laws. And we need to recognize that occasionally the best government policy will be to step aside to avoid hindering progress and growth.

Future Congresses and Administrations will have a tremendous impact on the success of women-owned businesses. That is why I am joining with Senators KERRY, OLYMPIA SNOWE, MARY LANDRIEU, DIANNE FEINSTEIN, and KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON to convene a National Women's Business Summit on June 4-5, 2000, in Kansas City, Missouri. The summit will give women small business owners the opportunity to help formulate national policies on women's small business issues by gathering input from women business leaders, elected officials and other experts. Results and recommendations from this summit will be communicated directly to the Congress. More information about the summit can be found on my Senate office Web site at [www.senate.gov/bond](http://www.senate.gov/bond).

As we begin Small Business Week, I hope my colleagues in the Senate will take a moment and recognize the important role small businesses play in our economy. And I urge them to reinforce their support for the 5-percent Federal procurement goal and women-owned small businesses by voting in favor of the Senate resolution.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, women-owned businesses have scored a double victory today. President Clinton and a bi-partisan coalition of Senators have unveiled separate but complementary national policies to increase procurement opportunities for businesses owned by women.

Though on its face Federal procurement may not sound like an important issue to the general public, or even a term that many recognize, it is one of the most lucrative, yet difficult, markets for small businesses to access, particularly those owned by women and under-represented minorities. For example, in 1999, women-owned businesses made up 38 percent of all businesses but received only 2.4 percent of the \$189 billion in Federal prime contracts. We can do better. And, before we enact new laws, we should promote and enforce the ones we have.

First, I want to offer my strong support and sincere compliments to President Clinton for signing an executive